COMMEMORATOR

Published Monthly by The Commemoration Commitee for The Black Panther Party

VOLUME I NO. 10 November/December 1991

Copyright 1991

"Magic" Johnson New Role and Challenge — page 3

2-Pac Attacked

Oakland CA — Amary Shakur, also known as Tupac (2-Pac), filed a $10 million claim against the City of Oakland recently. A member of the East-Bay-well-known rap group, Digital Underground, Shakur was harassed and brutalized last October by members of the Oakland police department over a jaywalking ticket, according to his attorney, John Burris.

The two cops, Kevin Rogers and Alex Boyrovich choked Shakur in the infamous choke-hold, threw him to the ground, and then slammed his head to the ground. Shakur said that he briefly lost consciousness as a result of the attack.

In the 700 block of Broadway, after jaywalking across the street, on his way to the bank, the cops approached him. Although he provided the officers with 3 pieces of I.D., they joked about his names with one of them remarking that he "couldn't believe that your mother named you that," Oakland Tribune. This of course led to an argument and the officers began to use racial slurs, and according to 2-Pac, who weighs less than 150 lbs., he did not threaten the officers.

According to Burris, both policemen have been named as defendants and have "a history of being aggressive against African American citizens." Boyrovich, for example, was one of the two cops sued for allegedly beating Darreal Hampton, an African-American West Oakland recreation director. (See the Bishop Column on page 8)

Shakur (2-Pac) front and Shock G. in background

INSIDE:

SECRET —Black Africa/The U.S. Black Movement —P. 15

Citizen Peace Force-By Dr. Huey P. Newton—P. 12

Demilitarization of School-By Rich Jahnkow — P. 5

2 Blacks, 2 Georgians-By Mumia Adu-Jamal—P. 11

The Murder of Fred Hampton/Mark Clark — P. 13

Geronimo's Update

Workers Vanguard Photo

Ten years later, after more than a year of investigation of new leads, Geronimo's attorneys prepared a motion for a new trial (technically, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus). In June of 1991, the petition was filed in San Francisco Superior Court. It was not filed in Los Angeles Superior Court because Geronimo's attorneys were fearful that the merits of the petition would not be treated fairly in LA. The specific reason for this concern is that the trial DA, Richard Kalustian, (who is accused in the petition of serious misconduct and unethical behavior), is now a judge in the LA Superior Court and it would obviously be unfair to Geronimo for Kalustian's conduct and credibility to be judged by one of Kalustian's colleagues.

(With regard to filing for a new trial in San Francisco rather than Los Angeles, the California Supreme Court ruled many years ago, in a case know as Griggs v Superior Court, that a habeas corpus petition may be brought before, and considered by, any superior court judge in California.)

San Francisco Superior Court Judge Lucy McCabe examined the petition and exhibits for three weeks and issued what is called an order to show cause. That order found, in effect, that there is substantial merit to Geronimo's claims and that, if the claims prove to be true, the conviction must be set aside. Judge McCabe directed the state to respond by a particular date, but instead of responding, the California Attorney General requested that the case be transferred to Los Angeles. A different judge in San Francisco transferred the case to LA over the opposition of Geronimo's attorneys.

The court file arrived at the office of the clerk of the LA court at about 11 AM on August 14, 1991. By 10 AM the next day, an LA judge, Gary Klausner, completely ignoring and effectively overruling the order of the San Francisco judge, dismissed the petition. Judge Klausner claimed

continued on page11

State Assembly member Barbara Lee Introduces new State Bill

A bill introduced recently to the California Assembly, written by Representative Barbara Lee AB2140, would change the law significantly by using suspension as "a last-ditch effort for punishment rather than a panacea, for a variety of discipline problems," according the Oakland Tribune.

Presently, students can be suspended or expelled for offenses ranging from sassing to shooting, "and giving that spectrum of infractions, the Assembly Committee on Education yesterday heard testimony on bill to revise state law on student expulsions," said the Oak-Tribune.

continued on page 3

THE COMMEMORATOR

Published by The Commemoration Commitee for The Black Panther Party

"SERVING ALL OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES"

Volume I Number 10 November/December, 1991 Oakland, California

Editorial

Racism A Bedrock of America

Racism seems to excel when economic hard-times grow. The recent revelation of the racist slurs within the Alameda police force alone with the growing popularity of KKK leader, David Duke, testify to a society that divides people around race. This, of course, is just the tip of the iceberg because the history of racism in America is ingrained deeply within the social fabric.

The genesis of racism toward non-whites in this country can be traced back to the Native Americans, in how the U.S. government imposed genocidal policies against their way of life with the full support of the society, as well as the government's policy in support of slavery toward African-American certainly was another case in point.

Chinese Americans during the late 19th century suffered decades under an act that was past which relegated them to second-class citizenship. The government's internment of Japanese Americans in 1945 is another case in point.

Still, the racism African-Americans struggle against from past slavery to this day seems unshakeable; it plagues Black people to this day, collectively. And, although the phenomenon of slavery is as old as class society, the cultural ideology of white supremacy in America toward African-Americans is as American as apple pie and, of course, Alameda California do not exist outside of this American character, especially its police department. A miminal research of U.S. history will bear this out.

In 1857, after many slaves escaped to the North before the Civil War, the Dred Scott decision was passed by the U.S. Supreme Court, with the majority opinon delivered by Justice Taney, which stated that a Black man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. After the so-called Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 issued by President Lincoln, racial bigotry continued to grow, throughout the country. After the Civil War — Jim Crowism, based on the "separate but equal" law, replaced slavery, the peculiar institution.

Alameda, a small suburbia enclave, for decades was an all white working class, city. Many of these whites migrated from the Jim-Crow South and brought their racial attitudes along.

Today, Alameda has a population of about 76,459 and has been the home of the Alameda Naval Air Station since before WWll. But for decades the small city was a place where African-Americans from the surrounding communities, such as Oakland, were only seen there commuting to and from the Naval Station. The few that did live there, resided at the west end of the city on, and around, the military installation, insulated from the mainstream city. During WWll a need developed for unskilled and semi-skilled labor on the base and Blacks and other non-whites filled much of that need. Today, the city population is 35 percent non-white..

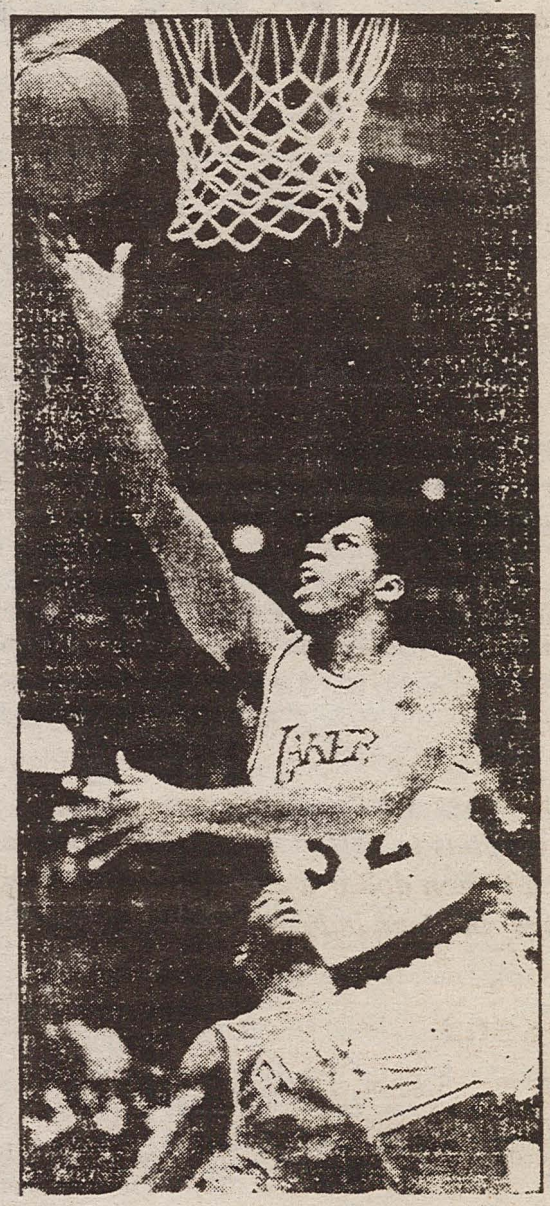
Even though Blacks and other ethnic groups have begun in recent times to integrate into the mainstream community of the City in, it has not brought about a cultural and economic equality. This recent change in the demographics is partly the result of the civil rights movement of the 60's and 70's, which brought about some limited economic and social mobility for non-whites professionals and skilled workers, in a formally lily-white city.

It has been documented throughout American history that racism like other forms of discrimination has its underpinning in the economic system. However, today, with an economic recession on the rise throughout the land, the dynamics of racism in America becomes all too familiar. Someone need to be, systematically scapegoated, so why not African-Americans — since they are convenient targets — the weakest economic groups? In addition, with this all the racial demagogues emerge from the woodwork, from George Bush to David Duke.

continued on page 4

EDITORIAL-STATEMENT

" Magic Hall of Fame and New Challenge"



Where professional basketball has been an avenue where talented Blacks have demonstrated their athletic prowess, it also has been the umbilical cord which ties these talented sons to the realities of the Black communities and the social dynamics.

One of our most gifted sons who has been an inspiring figure on the basketball courts for the NBA Los Angeles Lakers, Earvin "Magic" Johnson, has retired from the basketball arena to face new opponents in the greater fields of life's experiences — fighting against ignorance of the HIV virus which he has contracted.

The charisma, leadership and court generalship which helped capture the heart and attention of African-Americans and fans around the world, must now transcend the events leading to his retirement so that he may focus on new issues in his life.

His pre-mature exit from the basketball court as a result of a personal misfortune should in no way diminish his refreshing input into the sagging basketball industry upon his entrance to the NBA in 1979. The magic of Earvin Johnson transcends the basketball court and the arenas of his athletic reign.

As "Magic" Johnson has given to his chosen sport and to those who spawned and supported him, he is now entitled to considerations which formally would elude him.

Specifically, his nomination to the NBA Hall of Fame, which normally is not considered until 5 years following a player's retirement. Magic has earned a waiver to that consideration — his unfaltering relationship to the basketball world he loves and to the communities who adore him should supersede the normal period that a potential Hall of Famer must wait, not to mention- him coming forward and speaking out about HIV virus. This has already created an atmophere to so that society can begin to communicate and address the AID epidemic.

continued on page 3

NEWS AND OPINIONS

"Magic" *continued from page 2*

The admirers and supporters of Earvin "Magic" Johnson, particularly here in Oakland, CA. including the Commemorator Newspaper, the African-American Urban Crises Association, athletes, coaches, parents children and followers urge the Hall of Fame Committee to consider Earvin Johnson for his place in basketball immortality now, so that his magic continues to shine on the basketball courts and in the hearts of the people he has touched.

More importantly we support "Magic" on his new challenge: courageously speaking out and educating the public about unsafe sexual practices. Therefore, we urge "Magic" to use his clout to urge President Bush to increase efforts by the federal government and the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta to find a cure for this public health epidemic and preventive health care in general.

This suggestion comes at a time when funding for health care and medical research in general have eroded to the extent that over 30 percent of the American people are without health care and hardly anything is being done around preventive health care. Up to this point, the Bush administration has allowed our communities, especially the poor and the African-American communities to suffer without hope, while finding money to fund a billion dollar a day war and bailing out the currupted savings and loan industry.

LEE'S BILL *continued from page 1*

Lee's bill would also prohibit students in kindergarten through sixth grade from being suspended or expelled. In Oakland last year, 1,788 or 5.8 percent of the elementary students were suspended.

Currently, students can be suspended or expelled for the same reasons. These include: serious injury to another; selling drugs, exclusive of small amounts of marijuana; possessing dangerous weapons; robbery or extortion; disrupting activities and defying school officials.

Under the current law, the school notifies the student's guardian of the suspension in writing, but the law does not require informing the guardian of student's rights. Among those who testified at yesterday's hearing was Angela Glover Blackwell, executive director of the Urban Strategies Council and co-chairwoman of the Commission for Positive Change in the Oakland Public Schools.

Blackwell noted that Black students are suspended and expelled far more often than white students. Last year in Oakland, where 55.6 percent of the students are black, 87 percent of those suspended were Black, she said.

Blackwell said she liked the bill because it's "a strong policy statement from the state that suspensions are frowned upon, and should be used only as a last resort and should not be used to eliminate from the classroom students who are difficult to teach."

Ingredients
essential oil
almond oil
rose water
beeswax
two years in the making
1 - (415) 346-2497

JAHKA

The ingredients in this lotion are made from the mystic nature of JAH, from the psalm of "RESH," HE gave I the gift to heal I and I.

From The Campus To The Community

Nataka Shante

Laney Student Council and the African Student Union presented their first speaker, Ra Un Nefer Amen, Tuesday, November 5, from 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm in Laney's forum. Nefer Amen is an African Spiritualist who teaches the importance of Afrocentrism within the African/African American communities. He is also the founder of The Auser Auset Society, organized throughout the East Coast, and various communities around the Bay Area. The Auser Auset Society focuses on educating the African/African American Communities around Afrocentric values.

Nefer Amen has recently released several books, Metu Netur, The Black Male and Females Guide to Spiritual Union, and his Nutrition Handbook, Homeopathic Guide to Healing. These books are currently being sold in various Black bookstores around the Bay Area.

One of his books which was Metu Netur deals with spiritual development from Ancient Egyptian cromatic traditions.

Nefer Amen left Laney College students with powerfully concerning thoughts directing to where African-African Americans stand as a race in today's social, economical, and political arena. Nefer Amen began his speech by discussing various factors that have resulted in the loss of their culture, the lack of unification within the family and amongst each other, and the progressing annihilation of the race itself, and alot of other various issues that effect the future survival of the African-African American population.

Nefer Amen first presented to his audience an analogy with an Indian elephant's growth process from the time of infancy to adulthood, to that of the African-African American race in an attempt to raise distinct similarities in their growth, development and behavioral pattern.

He stated,"that as an infant, the young elephants would be tied up to a tree with a long rope, and for months, they would struggle with the idea that they would one day gain freedom. After months of failure, they would then give up."

He continued, "If you put an adult elephant, who only being restrained by a rope tied to a smaller branch, no matter how large and powerful (physically) the adult elephant may be, as an infant, the elephant had been conditioned (mentally) to believe that there are limitations on their ability to function to their fullest potential."

In conclusion of his comparison, he went on to say that, "we, as a race have been conditioned and blinded by the acceptance of western civilizations imposed stereotypes and limitations — therefore the African-African American communities have been brainwashed in their ideas of 'making it' in today's society."

Nefer Amen presented to the African-African American several solutions to these many existing problems. He believes that failing to acknowledge these problems, we find it seemingly impossible at times to progress as a race. He began by describing a three step solution process;

1. Find out what our objectives are.

2. Devise a method of execution.

3. Retain the culture of our African civilization.

In addition, he stated that,"we, as African-African Americans must educate ourselves first, then our children, and that of our brothers and sisters based on the idea that we must become independent students, formulating our own workshops, devising revolutionary and militant tactics, in order to stand up and fight for what we believe in." He then continued by stressing that as students and interested parties, they need to go beyond just attending lectures and means of personal meditation, and start becoming more involved with organized groups, such as the African Student Union, who share in the same basic values, ideas, and are reaching for the same goals. He also stated that, " African-African Americans need to focus on our past, and how Africans were able to maintain such social and economical order, how their skills and abilities, built the foundation of the world we live in today, and we need to develop the ability to, learn to live above how to make a living.

GOT NEWS? FAX IT
(510) 652-1834

LOCAL AND INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS

Economic Sanctions Against Aparthied Are Still Critical

Oakland — Cyril Ramaphosa, 38, of South Africa (Anzania) visited the East Bay as an honored guest in the flatlands of East Oakland. He was greeted warmly by at least 75 supporters and anti-aparthied activists. The newly elected ANC's secretary general, second in command to ANC's president, Nelson Mandela, visited the Bay Area as a part of a nationwide speaking tour in the United States.

Melvin Dickson, editor of ***The COMMEMORATOR*** and ANC's secretary general, Cypril Ramaphosa, at recent Oakland reception

The East Bay reception was preceded a few day earlier with a lecture at Stanford University which the revolutionary leader gave. Also, he was received in San Francisco with an official reception, which included many supporters, city officials as well as S.F. mayor Art Agnos.

The site in the East Bay was an old-but-well-kept mansion that is located in the flatlands of East Oakland. It is also the location of the Center for Third World Organizing (C-TWO). The East Bay reception brought many anti-aparthied activists together. The well-wishers and supporters mingled together for about an hour before the special guest, Ramaphosa, arrived. The event was sponsored by the Bay Area Anti-Aparthied Network (BAAN) which was formed in the mid-80's around the boycotting of America trade with South Africa's aparthied government.

The timing of Ramaphosa's visit was strategic in that it coincided with a successful nationwide mine workers strike which recently "brought South Africa to a standstill," said Ramaphosa. "The two day strike cost the South African government $8,000,000."

Ramaphosa's activist background is stunning. He played a leading role in the Black Consciousness Movement of the mid-70's, which produced such leaders as Steve Biko, who organized against the oppression of the aparthied government.

As a founding member of the South African Student Association (SASA), in 1975 Ramaphosa experienced first hand the repression of the aparthied authorities; he was imprisoned for organizing a rally in support of FRELIMO, the leading revolutionary formation in Moszambique in the mid-70's.

According to Lindiwe Mabuza, Chief ANC representative to the United States, who accompanied him on the Bay Area speaking tour, the newly elected, ANC leader,Ramaphosa, "represents the new leadership of the ANC." The July 1991 ANC conference, held in Durban, South Africa, held elections; old as well young leaders were elected.

Ramaphosa, who also has an activist background as a leader of the powerful South Africa Mine Workers Union, is viewed by many to be the harbinger of the direction in which the independent and liberation movement is taking.

From his insightful speech in which Ramaphosa forcefully delivered, it seems clear that Ramaphosa understands what is at

continued on page 7

Lupus, and Black Females

Health and Human Service Secretary Louis W. Sullivan M.D. recently urged Black women to learn about lupus — a serious disease of the immune system that is three times more likely to strike them than white women.

Secretary Sullivan announced a new booklet, "What Black Women Should Know About Lupus," addressed to Black women, aged 12-44, who could have lupus or may have symptoms of the disease. Common signs of lupus are: red rash or color change on the face, painful or swollen joints, unexplained fever, chest pain with breathing, unusual loss of hair, pale or purple fingers or toes from cold or stress, sensitivity to the sun and low blood count. These signs are more important when they occur together.

"Lupus is nine times more common in women than men," Secretary Sullivan said. "It especially affects black women. People of all races may get lupus, but prevalence, incidence and mortality rates of the disease are three times higher in Black women than in white women."

The booklet was produced by the National Institute of "Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. To get a copy, write Lupus Booklet, Box AMS, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20892.

Lupus is a serious health problem that is of special concern to young black women of childbearing age. Many in the black community have never heard of the disease, and it often goes undiagnosed until serious complications arise.

In Lupus, something goes wrong with the body's immune system, and this powerful protective system is no longer able to defend the body against illness. Instead, the immune system attacks healthy tissues. If left untreated, Lupus may damage the lungs, heart or brain.

"The disease can be serious, but with early detection and good treatment, most people with lupus can lead normal and productive lives," said Lawrence E. Shulman, M.D., Ph.D., director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. Dr. Shulman added that people who think they have lupus should see a doctor and be examined and tested.

The basic cause of lupus is unknown. However, research scientists have learned a great deal about both the mechanisms and signs of Lupus and are studying new ways to treat and hopefully prevent the disease.

UPCOMING EVENTS

On Dec. 2nd The International Campaign To Free Geronimo ji Jaga (Pratt) invites you to a Freedom Rally at downtown Oakland, City Hall park (14th & Broadway), at 12-Noon.

On Dec. 3rd The International Campaign To Free Geronimo ji Jaga (Pratt) invites you to a Candlelight Vigil from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm. (this event is in support Geronimo's parole hearing on Dec. 4th). Meeting place is at the Lake Merritt Archers.

SIX ANNUAL- HOLIDAY APPEAL For CLASS-WAR PRISONERS

Come to a Fundraising Party!
This is not charity — it's a duty and an act of solidarity with those in prison — Their fight is our fight!
$10.00/$5 limited income
Sunday, December 8 — 1:00 to 4:00 pm
The Firehouse
Fort Mason Center - Marina at Laguna
San Francisco
Sponsored By The Partisan Defense Committee
For information: (510) 839-0852

An Evening To Benefit Women Living With Aids And HIV

Saturday, December 7th 7;30 PM
Women's Building
3543 18th St. Near Valencia (16th St BART station)

STATE AND NATIONAL NEWS

National Campaign to Demilitarize Our Schools is Taking Shape

By Rick Jahnkow

One positive result of the Gulf War is the growing number of groups forming to challenge the military's presence in high schools and colleges.

In towns and cities across the country, dynamic new efforts are being launched to resist and reverse the militarization process that has been escalating in our education system.

Even before the U.S. buildup of forces in the Middle East, groups doing youth and militarism work on the West Coast had begun to communicate with each other about undertaking a joint project. Then, in February of 1990, a number of local, regional and national counter-recruitment organizations met in San Francisco to discuss how they could present a stronger challenge to the military in educational institutions, particularly high schools.

While some of these efforts continue and grow, they also felt there should be a parallel undertaking which affirms that militarism and education are antithetical to each other, which demands the complete demilitarization of schools. The result was the formation of a network of organizations calling itself the National Campaign to Demilitarize Our Schools (NCDOS).

The Campaign has broad goals and a decentralized structure Some of the objectives of NCDOS are:

- ☐ -to encourage active involvement in the campaign by young people and help foster a new generation of youth activists;
- ☐ -to give special attention to the impact of the military on low-income communities and people of color;
- ☐ -to support both those who are seeking access to schools to present alternative information to students, as well as those seeking to remove the military from schools, and link all of these efforts through a national network.
- ☐ The campaign also plans, among other things, to develop a newsletter highlighting local work and to disseminate information on recruitment practices, the military's presence in schools, and methods of presenting alternatives to youths. A field organizing program will stimulate and support local campaigns.
- ☐ NCDOS is a coalition effort and is intended to be decentralized and flexible enough to allow groups belonging to the network to address a variety of issues in their local context — issues such as the impact of military spending on education, ROTC, ASVAB testing, the poverty draft, discrimination in the military, and the realities of military life.

Endorsements are being solicited

Even though NCDOS structure is still at a developing stage, some groups have already begun organizing campaigns to demilitarize schools in their local communities. NCDOS has also begun monitoring national and state legislation regarding military recruiting in schools. It is hoped that the campaign will be able to help promote and coordinate strategies for influencing this type of legislation. So far, meetings of the campaign planning committee have been located on the West Coast, with over a dozen groups taking part from the East and West Coasts. Representatives have attended from several national organizations, along with grassroots organizations form California, Oregon and Washington. Over fifty groups around the country have expressed active interest, including organizations that have provided input without attending meetings.

Official endorsements of the campaign are being solicited from local, regional and national organizations. National organizations which have so far endorsed the campaign include the Fellowship of Reconciliation, American Friends Services Committee, War Resisters League and the Military Law Task Force of the National Lawyers Guild.

Work that deserves a high priority

Understandably, the Gulf War has caused many peace and anti-intervention activists to take a more critical look at past strategies. While there were some positive aspects to our response to the war, we are still confronted with the fact that the peace movement was largely ineffective in preventing the carnage that eventually occurred. It can be argued that this was the inevitable product of the peace movement's failure over the last couple of decades to place enough emphasis on long-term approaches to organizing and educating — in particular, educating young people. If we had approached social change more at the level of values development in young people, we might have planted the seeds that would have produced greater opposition to the war. Instead, the predominant response from the general population was to accept a sanitized version of events and submit to authority unquestioningly.

When young people are militarized, future society is militarized. Working to counter the militarization of young people, therefore, may be the most significant thing the peace movement can do if it ever hopes to increase its influence in this country.

It is also important to bear in mind that this is not just a peace issue, since militaristic values reinforce racism, sexism, homophobis and a variety of other attitudes that are the causes of injustice in the world. Thus, by actively participating in such projects as NCDOS, we can have an impact on a broad range of problems that are equally important and need to be addressed.

(Reprinted from The ***Objector***. Rich Jahnkow is a full time counter-militarism organizer in San Diego County, CA. He works for both the Project on Youth and Non-Military Opportunities and Committee Opposed to Militarism and the Draft (COMD)).

Editorial

Continued from page 2

But what distinguishes the police departments from other racist and bourgeois institutions in America is that in times of economic, hard-times it becomes more visibly violent toward the dispossessed, especially towrd African Americans. Many white policemen seems to have inherited the mentality of the white slave overseer and what we are witnessing in the small city of Alameda is not isolated from the larger picture — the legacy of racial America.

Of course, at every step,racism and other forms of discrimination need to be fought, but the fight needs to be fought and understood within the context of the larger picture of solidarity with other exploitated and oppressed groups, even poor and exploited whites, because there is a real need to isolate the political demagogues — the David Dukes, the George Bushes. .

That is to say, we need to do two things at the same time: 1) build grassroots organizations , based on community solidarity, which addresses the day to day survival needs of our collective communities through survival programs, and 2) demand that the federal, state and local government change their priorities from serving the exclusive interest of the status quo — the economic interest of the exploiting class — at the expense of the local communities the majority of American citizens, working and low-income poor people. Why? For it's well documented that poverty creates a fertile basis for despair, crime, and many forms of social alienation, including fascism.

If the current administration can find money to bail out the corrupted saving and loans industry, it certainly can find money to bail out of the economic hard-times in which our local communities face. If the current administration can spend a billion dollars a day on a oil-war that exclusively benefits the rich investors and the oil and refinery companies and the military industry complex, it certainly can find money to fight the war against the growing poverty in our low-income and working communities.

NEWS BRIEF

Taxpayer Bailout Predicted for Bank Insurance Fund

Washington — The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee recently warned that legislation to replenish the bank deposit insurance fund is "almost certain" to turn into a taxpayer bailout.

In a letter to President Bush, Senator Donald W. Reiegle Jr., D-Mich., said it is clear the proposed $70 billion loan to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. will not be enough and "it is increasingly unlikely the banks will be able to repay the loan."

"In short, the legislation now pending is almost certain to be a taxpayer bailout which has not been accurately described to the public in those terms. This bears a very troubling similarity to the savings and loan crises," Riegle wrote.

The Country's Economic Woes

Washington — President Bush, searching for ways to deal with the faltering recovery, heard from a delegation of top economists recently, but the administration said afterwards that it heard no consensus on how to steer the nation back to prosperity.

EARTHSHOCK '89/'92

Continued from last issue *(Watsonville/Santa Cruz County)*
Interview with Carlotta Woolcock by George Thomas

Woolcock: As I said before, the people affected the most in the earthquake were those who could least afford it. For example, as a result of the quake, people were totally out of work — that's a minimum of 5 days wages. By the Monday after the disaster, many service industry workers had gone back to work, but in South County, at least in the Watsonville area, most of the work is agricultural. Agriculture lost $40 million in products. All they could do was clean it [produce] up and throw it out. Many of the farm workers, who were just winding down the season, lost from one week to two weeks of work. The canneries closed for as long as three weeks. Most people didn't know that they could go to the unemployment office and gain special unemployment compensation. It was never advertised. It was never even recommended in most of the applications for people. It was a real hassle to get it from the unemployment office. Therefore, you had people who had lost sometimes two, sometimes five weeks, sometimes a thousand dollars in wages alone, on top of whatever type of damages occurred to their homes. Rents in Santa Cruz County are comparable to those in San Francisco. A 2-bedroom house in Watsonville, at the time of the earthquake, was renting for between $550 to $650. It is now renting for between $750 to $850. On top of that, most of the people who had to repair their homes didn't get SBA (Small Business Administration) loans. They had to show sufficient income to cover it. Most of people that we deal with can't do this even if they own their homes.

Q: What about the FEMA grants that were supposed to cover the victims' losses from the quake?

Woolcock: First you have to remember that 2/3 of the people who needed assistance were denied by FEMA including requests for temporary housing assistance, replacements of personal belongings destroyed, etc. They were denied outright in 1989 and 1990. That is when we first suspected the money allocated by Congress was not going to its intended purpose at all. FEMA denied aid to families who were sharing a house or apartment — which is increasingly common for individuals and families who can't afford housing on their own — they were unable to get any until after the government decision, which didn't happen until the beginning of May, 1990. Very few knew how to reapply to receive any money. Now FEMA is coming around a second time demanding that the few people who DID receive some inadequate amount of aid-PAY IT BACK. FEMA is now sending these families a bill, turning what the families thought was an emergency grant into a loan, charging 9% interest and 6% late penalties, which is more than the interest on U.S. Treasury bills! There are vague implications that people somehow were not entitled to the money or should not have received as much. But NO EVIDENCE WAS PROVIDED, not even a CLAIM OR STATEMENT OF WHY the individual is not entitled to the money, just a simple demand letter, as if they had signed an agreement to repay a loan. This came as a real shock to families who had depended on emergency grants for survival and now face bills in the thousands of dollars once interest is added. It is no more real to think they can afford to pay out this money now than then. But, if FEMA succeeds in scaring the families sufficiently, they will end up repaying the money.
FEMA is breaking its own law. FEMA consistently breaks its own law, that's what is OUTRAGEOUS about the "FEMA fraud" allegation. FEMA fraud is either an oxymoron or a contradiction in terms, because FEMA's m.o. IS fraudulent, and it is difficult to think of a way that anyone, who was devastated by the quake, obtaining money from FEMA, could be fraudulent. The FEMA attack in Watsonville and the general area is unprecedented as a cold blooded federal lie or red herring to cover the eyes of a disgusted, discouraged population.

When FEMA investigates a tenant's claim from earthquake damage to her home, and her landlord (who will get no money out of it) says otherwise, that's the end of the investigation. They haven't built one, not one unit of affordable housing, since the earthquake. They've built four department stores.

Q: What has been the media's role in getting information out, the truth out about this situation? Because one got the impression that FEMA and the Red Cross have been doing some great things in helping quake victims.

Woolcock: The media has reflected official policy without making much effort to look behind what press agents provide them to get the facts directly. During the immediate aftermath of the quake, all the media projected the Red Cross line that "volunteers, food and clothing are not needed. Just send checks to the Red Cross," while we were sending out urgent appeals for volunteers, food, clothing and other supplies. News anchors even cut off their own reporters on the scene of desperate need calling for concerned citizens to help. More recently, newspaper reporters have been writing up FEMA's line that poor families who got small amounts of aid committed "fraud," never interviewing the accused or their advocates or making any effort to look into the veracity or basis of these allegations.

According to reports, the Red Cross collected $54 million directly donated to the Northern California Relief, while $90-plus million was donated to the Red Cross during the 3 months after the earthquake. We just got an article today that says they [the Red Cross] spent a total of 5.6 million dollars on relief efforts in Santa Cruz County.

Q: So what happened to the remainder $48.4 million)?

Woolcock: I don't know, but it didn't go to those affected by the earthquake.

Q: Is there anything else that you would like to comment on?

Woolcock: There are some important lessons about the long lasting effects that the denial of government recourse in situations like this can have if you study the effects of previous disasters upon the economy. For example, if we go back about 40 years to the 1955 northern California "super-flood," as a result of the flooding, 17 canneries, including the entire fruit cocktail industry of northern California, were shut down. Also, the first two additions to federal housing units north of Sacramento at Richland, housing in Yuba County and at the Live Oak Gridley farm labor housing center were shut down forever. Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, Glen, Tehama and Shasta Counties, except for the City of Anderson and one independent lumber company in Yuba County, were deprived of any private, commercial, capitalized industry to their interiors, which resulted in the immediate loss at a minimum statistical compilation of 2,160 private farms in the area.

There was a one-third drop in community television outlets, a 25% drop in wholesale beverage distributions, a 50% drop in privately owned home appliance stores, a 25% drop in family owned grocery chain outlets, a 90% drop in irrigation supply and drilling companies and a 60% drop in homeowned industrial equipment companies. The local trucking facilities came to a virtual standstill. The entire demography of the top third of the state changed forever.

Now, in relation to the earthquake, clearly this disaster is not over either. As is true with the "super-flood," the economy of the area has been irreparably changed. Many businesses have folded. Small businesses and "Mom and Pop" operations failed. The low end of the income-retail trades is now almost non-existent. Green Giant closed its operations; they ceased production in Watsonville. They've moved all their productions out of Watsonville. There were over 550 workers at that plant at the time; over 350 of them were laid off and are permanently displaced. United Foods has closed its operations. Monterey Mushroom has closed its operations in Morgan Hill and in Santa Cruz. They have closed down their canneries in Santa Cruz.
While production industries are continuing to decline, smaller businesses were unable to get any kind of assistance. The main recipients of SBA loans were businesses like Ford's Department Store, which got $40 million, the largest SBA loan ever given. They're rebuilt. The owner is a retired general with many friends in influential places, and it was no problem

continued on page 7

EARTHSHOCK

continued from page 6

for him to get a $40 million SBA loan. Meanwhile, the people next door to him, Western Auto, went totally out of business. Official reports have identified that 95 commercial structures were destroyed in Watsonville while another 205 businesses were lost in Santa Cruz. A minimum of 1500 jobs were lost as a direct result of the earthquake and as these things go, the decrease in expendable income will have a rippling effect as other businesses closed due to a lack of customers who can afford their goods or services. It's far from over.

Q: What is your suggestion on what needs to be done about the situation in Santa Cruz county and elsewhere, especially where there are earthquake victims?

Woolcock:: Well, what we're talking about here is that not only were thousands of people deprived of their immediate needs — everything from homes lost forever, the loss of belongings they cannot afford to replace, the destruction of businesses, jobs, etc. but also they have been denied every right to recourse by their government. We have to build representation and action through organization.

One, we need people and resources. We are organizing a massive campaign to determine which of the people who obtained volunteer aid from community and other organizations in the past two years have received bills or threatening letters from a government organization or government officials.

We are mobilizing legal educational information sessions to bring together those in need of legal recourse who are being hardest hit by the government shakedown. Those who are being forced to take up a several billion dollar tax gap in the state, caused by the quake and the state governments refusal to make FEMA pay, are the same people who suffered from the Quake. The state legislative subcommittee rammed through taxes such as the one on utilities for those with less than $600 per month. Big business doesn't pay these taxes — just individuals and small companies. This leaves the obligation to pay it back with those who lost in the tragedy itself. The solution will only come through organizing the resources, influence and pressure that we can bring to bear through a united stand for our rights.

We are expanding our door-to-door canvassing going out into the community to find those who will die because of the government's mismanagement and mistreatment. We know from experience that this number will be greater than the number who died as a direct result of the earthquake.

The Earthshock '89-92 Committee is setting up speaking engagements so that the real issues come to the fore that must be addressed to avert long-term damage, not only to the low-income workers affected by the earthquake, but to the entire economy of northern California. We need to get the word out; telling the truth about what the government is doing and what people can do about it. Speakers are available at any point in time to address any group or organization that wants to become part of the solution. We need people's participation. There remains so much work to do, both to provide ongoing assistance and to locate the resources to continue this fight. The federal oppression has gone too far this time to afford any kind of standing still for those who have to pay the bill on this. I urge people to join with us in this fight.

EGYPT'S GOLDEN AGE

Charles S. Finch, associate professor of Morehouse College School of Medicine and author of The African Background of Medical Science, states that Hippocrates was not the originator of medical science. Instead, the true "Father of Medicine" was an Egyptian physician, priest and architect named Imhotep.

Runoko Rashidi, assistant editor of The Journal of African Civilization, states that Queen Hetephores, wife of King Sneferu and mother of King Khufu, builder of the Great Pyramid, shared the same amount of power as her husband during his reign and had her own squadron of assassins at her whim to protect herself and her husband from internal insurrection in the Royal Court during ancient Egypt's Golden Age, which ranged from the first through the sixth dynasties.

These and other little-known facts are the result of authors Legrand H. Clegg II and Karima Y. Ahmed's painstaking research in part one of the Clegg Series: ***When Black Men Ruled The World.***

While Afrocentrism is sweeping the currents of Black America, The Clegg Series attempts to merge fact and research to create an accurate documentation of life during Egypt's Golden Age.

Clegg, a deputy attorney for the city of Compton, has been a noted authority in the field of African and African American history and culture for nearly thirty years. The Clegg's Series is the fruition of his tenure in this field.

The cover of a Newsweek Magazine article, "The Search for Adam and Eve," depicting a black couple, sparked Clegg's desire to bring his many lectures and studies to video form.

According to Clegg, "Newsweek has revealed what many scientist and scholars now believe that Africa was the birthplace of the human family, that the first members of what we now describe as the modern human race were Black Africans and that all human beings around the world share common roots in prehistoric Africa."

Clegg begins his video with explanations of this African origin with research dating back to the Pleistocene Ice age, which ended 10,000 years ago. Clegg recruited scholars such as Charles Finch and Runoko Rashidi to help flesh out the first in a series on black history and culture.

Topics covered by the video include a historical overview, Egyptians' social structure, the pyramids, the hieroglyph, medical science and the role of women during this age.

Finch says that Egyptian civilization preceded that of the Greeks by thousands of years. The origin of Egyptian civilization was in the black, Nubian south. "What one must understand is that Egypt and Nubia were both part of the same civilization and culture with the only difference being regional," he said. "The Greek culture itself was derived from Nubia/Egypt."

Clegg has created a 30-minute documentary as Part One of this ongoing series, complete with a Learning?Activity manual which is currently being used in schools and several universities around the country. The cost of the video/learning/activity manual is $49.95 and may be purchased by contacting The Clegg Series: 1-800-788-CLEGG.

(Reprinted from ***California Voice)***

ANC's RAMAPHOSA

continued from page 4

stake and what it is going to take at this stage to advance the struggle for liberation. He sketches and analyses the present development within his country and points out that the de Klerk government is not about to concede power to the majority of the South Africans people without a die-hard struggle. "While we are optimistic toward liberation, at the same time we are not separated from reality... Mine workers gave South Africa it's wealth," he continued, "But you can't expect a pig to clean their own sty."

With Blacks making up over 83 percent of the population out of a total of about 29 millions, it would seem that the de Klerk and his aparthied government would listen to the majority and concede forward.

According to Ramaphosa, de Klerk is under pressure; he must produce a new constitution before 1995. "He is up against the wall." Adding that the new transitional stage of the struggle, with negotiations beginning soon (29th of November, 1991), has its own complexities, characteristics and challenges. In describing this situation, he explained, " One leg is still in the real struggle to end apartheid; while another is in negotiation — to design a new society and fight the enemy at the same time."

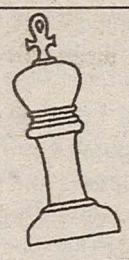
Moreover, he pointed out that the ANC together with the Pan African Congress (PAC) and other grassroots organizations will put together an interiem government and that a Plenary Session was to be held soon, sometime in February or March of next year. "The way to a new South Africa seems clear but dangerous," he continued.

The message was in his urging of the delegation of supporters and activists to keep the pressure on the Bush administration, to keep the economic sanctions in place. " The South African government does not want the international community to play a role," he said.

"The arrest of anti-aparthied activists in the U.S. during the mid-80's were some of the most dynamic days of the struggle in South Africa — that energized the struggle," he explained. "We would never have gotten as far as we've gotten without your support."

The bottom line of Ramaphosa's East Bay speech is that the de Klerk government and his national party are not prepared for the ANC to come to power. Therefore, it is important that anti-aparthied activists, supporters and organizations intensify the movement within the U.S., demanding that economic sanctions are kept in place. The Bush administration is set on following the example of the European governments which have already lifted economic sanctions, keeping the de Klerk ilk in power. The lifting of economic sanctions delete the political leverage of the ANC at the upcoming negotiation sessions.

THE YOUTH, THE FUTURE



The Bishop of Hip Hop

NIGGARS SHOOT GUNS AND RIFLES ON NEW YEARS EVE/A NEW YEAR THAT IS COMING IN/THE WHITE POLICE WILL DO MORE SHOOTING AT THEM/WHERE ARE NIGGAS WHEN THE REVOLUTION NEEDS SOME SHOTS? YEAH YOU, NIGGAS ARE SOMEWHERE SHOOTING THE SHIT/NIGGAS ARE SCARED OF REVOLUTION!!! — The Last Poets

Everybody on T.V. from Geraldo to Oprah and Donahue forever ask the burning question "Why are today's young Black males so angry?" Well my question to America is this: what else can you have but an angry Black male when society offers him, as a rule, nothing but sub-standard housing, education and employment, and then flood his community with alcohol and drugs? And then treat him like a criminal in his own neighborhood?! Is that supposed to bring a smile to his face? Am I supposed to be happy that every time I get pulled over for "speeding" or "going too slow" that my car gets searched? Or when LOOKING for a policeman after my homies (home-boy) car breaks down, that I'm an instant suspect for a drive by? Is it good for my self-esteem to have to stand on a street corner and get spotlighted, as one of the victims tries to figure out which one of "US" did it? Now my name ain't homie the clown, but I still don't think so.

Tupac from Digital Underground was beaten by the cops recently. I saw him at the Public Enemy concert a couple of days after it happened, and my man was not in good shape. His face was badly bruised and scabbed up from the brutal beating that he received from the O.P.D..When I asked him what had happened, I THOUGHT he was going to give me the usual "I got pulled over, and the pigs taunted me, asked me to get out the car, and commenced initiating the critical beatdown."

But these pigs weren't your regular brand of swine. They got my man for J walking. Nowaday you must be d nerdy ass-looking to keep some shit cop from giving you a J walkin' ticket. Anyway, after they found out that his name was Tupac they wanted to see some other I.D. because they didn't think that anybody would name their kid Tupac. After showing several I.D.'s, they continued to mock his name. Naturally he got mad and a verbal exchange jumped off between my man, Tupac and the two white police officers. They then grabbed him and slammed him to the ground and pushed his face into the concrete.

When he tried to get up they put him in a choke hold (I thought that that was an illegal police move) and he blacked out. When he awoke, he was cuffed and put in the back of the squad car and booked.

Tupac is suing the O.P.D.

Now how shocking is this, really? Haven't we figured it out yet? THE POLICE DON'T GIVE A DAMN ABOUT THE BLACK COMMUNITY!!! The first police were originally vigilante groups of white folks who ran around lynching free Blacks. They were hired by the rich plantation owners to make sure that the free slaves didn't try and come back to kill them. So any Black male or female walking along the country side was fair game. And it's still that way today. The pigs work for the rich whites and terrorized the Blacks. We have got to get it through our heads that there is a "Rodney King" in almost every city, every day. And there HAS been at least one a day in any city across America for the last 400 years. Not all cops are bad though; I will admit. Some Black and white cops have been cool to me at times when they could have done the MF all over me. But a large majority beat us down daily. .. I just feel that some of these pigs need to be dealt with in order for the people in power to understand that play time is over. Because all that pigs seem to understand is violence and death. That's all they respect. That's all they usually do. Take care Tupac. And the rest of us should wake up.

Robert "Bobby" McCall
Advisor& Consultant
(415) 956-8540

ON A ROLL ***By Too Sweet***

Mojo is my vision
my vision is me

yo,when Mojo working
i can see the forest's surrounding trees
— i walk, dance, swim and leap

after part-taking in all those things
i'm ready to hip/hop
til it's time to rock

yo, when it's time to rock
you can't touch me
with a ten-foot pole
but ya can catch me on the roll.

AVOIDING THE LAW

(Reprinted from Berkeley Voice)

Assembly Bill 548, authored by Assemblywoman Gwen Moore and sponsored by Wesley Jones and Associates, was signed into law in September 1990 and took affect January 1, 1991.

According to the Legislative Counsel's Digest, "This bill would repeal existing law, and instead, would provide that in determining placement of children in foster care, priority shall first be given to placing them with relatives. If placement with relative cannot be made or this type of placement is to the detriment of the child, placement shall be made with a foster parent of the same racial or ethic identification as the child, as specified, and if that is not possible, placement shall be made with a family of a different racial background or ethnic identification where there is evidence of sensitivity to the child's race, ethnicity, and culture..."

The passage of AB 548 has a financial impact in Alameda County of making $300 million available to the minority community, particularly Black and Brown foster care and group home providers, who have been historically discriminated against.

In spite of the clarity of the law, Alameda County has used its considerable influence to tolerate or encourage staff to avoid AB 548 in several ways: 1) They discourage minorities whose children represent eighty percent of the children under the court's protection, from applying for licenses in the County; 2) They treat Black adults as "less than equals." Their priorities for Black children are quite unacceptable and are in conflict with the goals and aspirations we hold for our children; and 3) Conflict of interest is condoned as commission members also keep Black Children while pretending to not be able to tell the African American Foster and Group Home Association where the 2600 Black children are.

Three hundred million dollars can go a long way toward relieving the poverty and frustration in the African American Community in Alameda County if AB 548 receives support from Alameda County Board of Supervisors; 300 million dollars infused into the communities from whence these children come will assist the community in reclaiming its own children.

Therefore we call upon alameda County Board of supervisors to publicly support AB 548; we shall call upon our Assembly and Senate Members to do the same.

The Berkeley Black Council, The African American Foster and Group Home Association, coalescing with other community organizations initiated a drive to find out what is happening to African American children in all those agencies that control the lives of African American Children, while denying the African American professionals employment even as consultants. Alameda County must create an atmosphere in which mutual respect can be developed between the staff, primarily White, and the community from which 70 percent of the children come, which is African American.

If the African American is to survive the decade of the nineties in Alameda County, it will be because three hundred million dollars paid by taxpayers for support of minority and poor families begin flowing toward those families through providers in their own culture, where respect, caring, role modeling, and nurturing are not at issue.

On behalf of The Berkeley Black Council, The African American Foster and Group Home Association, The Berkeley Branch NAACP, and The Black American Political Association of California (Berkeley Chapter), I request that Sept. 17th number one agenda priority to be "Black providers gaining access to Black children in the County of Alameda Children Services and Court System."

We invite the community to join us in a press conference Sept. 17, 8:30 a.m. on the steps of Alameda County Department of Social Ser-

continued on page 12

COMMUNITY LETTERS AND NEWS

Box 15271
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
November 13, 1991

Mr. Philip Quigley
Pacific Bell
140 New Montgomery
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Mr. Quigley:

A couple of weeks ago, I received a phone call from a friend at a pay phone in Petaluma. Every minute, our conversation was interrupted by a recorded message from a machine asking that he deposit another ten cents. Thus, it was impossible to converse.

After a few minutes, I said, "Why don't we hang up, and I'll call you back." I called back, and the phone didn't ring; I got a shrieking tone. I tried again. The same thing happened. I called the operator and was informed that "certain pay phones"could not be called back because of the war on drugs.

Several weeks before that, I was in San Francisco, and needed to get in touch with my brother, a doctor at San Francisco General Hospital. I called his beeper three or four times from different pay telephones, and he never returned my calls. Later I found out that he had the same experience I had yesterday — he tried to call back and the phones were one-way phones.

I don't know who made the decision to dismantle our telephone communication system, but I know I was not informed that such a maneuver was being contemplated, nor was it an issue in any political campaign, nor was I able to vote on whether such a plan should be implemented. Yet I, in this "free country," am suffering the consequence. In my opinion, the one-way pay phone gambit follows close on the heels of the breakup of A T & T in competing for the Stuck on Stupid Award for the move that contributed most to American social dissolution.

The ability to communicate is the most essential element to the functioning of a social unit. And in 1991 America, the telephone is the essential tool of communication. Sure, it's used by drug dealers. But it's also used by everyone else! I can't believe Pacific Bell is going to cooperate in a scheme to remove functional telephones from the streets as an anti-drug measure. How would the people whose homes burned in the Berkeley fire feel if they found the only telephone option they had on the only telephone they had access to was to be interrupted every minute by request for another dime, and the party on the other end could not call them? How would this system work in an earthquake or other disaster where one might not have ready access to change?

What is unfortunate about telephones is that many of them no longer take dimes. They don't say that — it's just that dimes don't register. So you have to have four nickels if you want to make a local call. And if it's an emergency and you don't have four nickels? Tough noogies. Use a quarter — if you have one. But Pac Bell didn't get a rate increase. Is that your way of getting people to buy car phones? What if you don't have a car? Or — horror if horrors — what if you can't afford it?

Sometimes I think this is becoming a society that's user-friendly only for the very rich, and is designed to be user-maddening for the poor (to pressure them to use drugs?) while those in the middle try to "cope" and ignore what's happening. Did you ever notice how directories in telephone booths are installed in such a way as to be almost impossible to use? (surely, in a company as sophisticated as Pac Bell, such a diabolical design took time and money to perfect, and is no accident) and how the shelves that are the natural place to put your change if you are going to be paying in coin are now slanted, so they will hot hold your change? Is this a way of forcing people to use credit cards so their locations can be pinpointed by big brother's computer? Or am I being paranoid?

And let's not forget that most drug dealers wouldn't be drug dealers if all the options that their fathers and uncles made use of had not been systematically and purposefully eliminated from our economy over the past twenty years.
I would like you to send me a copy of the regulations covering Pacific Bell's obligations to provide public telephone service throughout the state of California — how many phones per 1000 population, how locations are chosen, servicing requirements, charge, interruptions for more money, means for offsetting operating at a loss in some locations, etc.

We have lost the privacy of telephone booths, both outdoors and in restaurants and other public places. We have lost so many public phones, and now, it seems, we have lost the call-back option and the possibility of conversing without constant interruptions. I don't think this situation is acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

Marlene Lily

Looking at California?

SONOMA COUNTY HAS:

* Natural beauty
* A diversified economy
* An excellent climate
* Genuine community spirit
* A good environment for business & families

I'll donate part of my commisssion to the nonprofit group of your choice."

MARLENE LILY, REALTOR, HAS

* Experience in home design, construction and maintenance
* Nearly 20 years experience in rental property management
* Knowledge of the real estate market and the money market
* The ability to listen

And now I do home loans and refinancing. Is it time to get out of that high-interest loan? Call today for rates.

Real Estate 2000, Santa Rosa (707) 578-3499

October 31, 1991

Commemorator

I would like to have a bundle of COMMEMORATOR newspapers for selective distribution in the downtown Stockton area. This depression-torn city needs any and every influence which can uplift and upgrade poverty-ripped people. Perhaps memories of the BPP/Self-Defense ideology of practical community-spirit building and community-based discipline through social consciousness development would make a difference in changing these conditions.

The grinding poverty that encompasses much of Stockton is to some extent aggravated by the misery generated by the drug-economy and the heavy-handed "coming down on the people" by the local gestapo as you well know. We here do not need more repression, what we do need is the uplifting and social-awareness that can be brought out by the increased awareness of who and what "The Struggle" is about and then to enroll new leaders to go to the task of combatting the trend towards genocide that was and is so apparent.

For our mutual survival into a bright and Freedom-nurturing future.

SEIZE THE TIME

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Robert Bolinger

Fax (510) 433-8049
(510) 483-8044
Juris Doctor's Legal Services

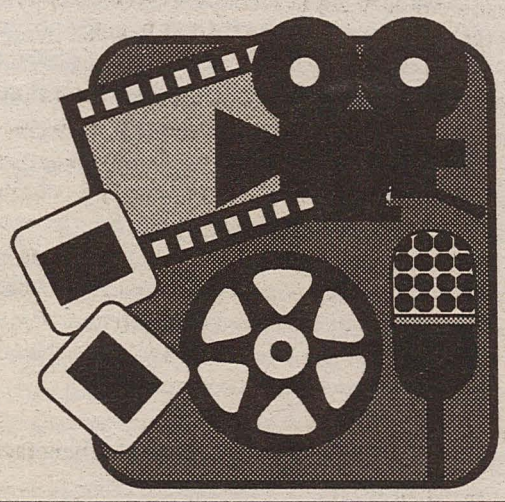
William H. Moore, Ph.D., J.D.
Unique Diversified
Legal Services 1684 East 14th St., Ste. 208
San Leandro, CA 94577

*Acrylic nails-Tips
*Manicures-Pedicures
*Facials-Bodywork, etc.
(510) 272-9517
408 22nd Street
Oakland, CA 94612

Nails for You!

"Oh My Nappi Hair"
Toyan's Boutique/Salon
1535 MacArthur Blud.
Oakland Ca.
Phone # (510) 530-9842
Toyan Folani, Founder

$$ Earn Extra Cash $$
T-BONE PRODUCTION
Drama/Acting/Modeling
*Visual Art
*Films
*Videos
For more Info. Contact: C. Clarkson
Message # (510) 237-1794
Paid Advertisment



EARL'S BEAUTY SUPPLY
3228 Adeline St. Berk. CA 94703
(510) 652-8041
(Store #2) 815 22nd St. Oak. CA 94609
(510) 271-0768
CARRY MAJOR BRANDS

IN UNITY, THERE IS STRENGTH

We recognize that the fundamental problem of low-income workers, in Oakland and the Bay Area as in communities world-wide, is the lack of income.

We make a pledge to strive to change this condition as soon as possible. We must first, however, become united, an actual power that can make it possible for us to help ourselves—to fight for our own interests on our own behalf.

Our 10-Point Benefit Program, free of charge to association members, enables us to survive, while we organize and build that strength.

*EMERGENCY FOOD INFORMATION SERVICE
*CHILD CARE *CLOTHING
*ON-EMERGENCY DENTAL CARE
*ALCOHOL INFORMATION CENTER
*PREVENTIVE MEDICAL CARE
*LEGAL ADVICE SESSIONS
*JOB REFERRAL SERVICE
*MEMBERSHIP NEWSLETTER

COME JOIN TODAY! SIGN UP TO VOLUNTEER TO ORGANIZE FOR OUR BETTERMENT. "ON-THE-JOB" TRAINING PROVIDED!

Make a Call for Change! (510) 832-2111
WESTERN SERVICE
WORKERS ASSOCIATION

1666 7th Street
Oakland, CA 94607

IMMACULATE
Auto Body and Custom Paint

Immaculate Auto Body

1430 14th Avenue
Oakland, CA 94606

OPEN FROM 9:00 am TO 6:00 pm

"Where We Do Your Body Better"

533-5742

SUBSCRIBE TO THE
COMMEMORATOR

Please send me _____ subscriptions to THE COMMEMORATOR

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

☐1 YR@ $12.00 ☐2 YR @$20.00

Mail to:
Commemorator
4432 Telegraph Ave., Box 62
Oakland , CA 94609

THE COMMEMORATOR
Published every 2 months by the Commemoration Committee for the Black Panther Party, 4432 Telegraph Avenue, Box 62, Oakland CA 94609
Telephone:(510) 841-9063.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(domestic):$12.00
Second Class Postage Paid at Oakland, CA.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

GENRONIMO 'S UPDATE

continued from page 1

in his three line dismissal that he had "read and considered" the petition and that there were "insufficient grounds stated" to grant relief.

1. The law is clear that Judge Klausner had no legal authority to ignore the order to show cause that was issued by Judge McCabe in San Francisco. He is absolutely required by law to respect the prior order.

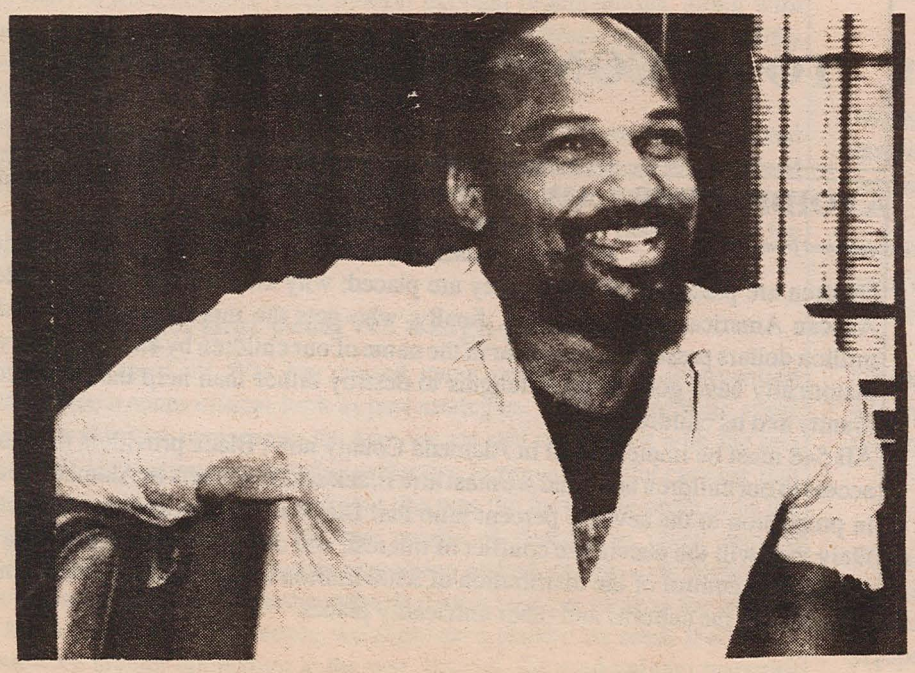
2. Judge Klausner could not possibly have "read and considered" the 147-page petition, the 300 pages of exhibits, and the 50 pages of motions prior to the time he dismissed the petition. Nor could he have researched the literally dozens of cases cited in the petition and in the various motion papers that are part of the file. He was busy with other matters in his LA courtroom all day August 14, the day Geronimo's file was delivered by Federal Express to his court clerk. Even if he had stayed up all night to read and research the matter, he could not possibly have read the 500 pages of materials. It took judge McCabe three weeks to read and digest the materials before she concluded that the petition had merit.

3. Even asuming the absurd — that Judge Klausner actually read the materials — there is no way any unbiased person could conceivably examine the petition and exhibits and conclude that there are "insufficient grounds" stated. Any reading of the materials makes clear that, if any one of the allegations is true (and they are all supported by sworn statements and irrefutable documentary evidence) the conviction must be set aside.

Judge Klausner's corrupt conduct dramatically proved within less than 24 hours, just as Geronimo and his attorneys had feared, that there would be no justice for Geronimo in the Los Angeles Superior Court.
In September, a month after Judge Klausner's decision, Geronimo's attorneys asked the presiding judge of the West District of the LA Superior Court (located in Santa Monica, where the crime had occurred) to consider the merits of the petition. But the judge in the West District held that he did not have the power to overrule or reconsider the order of a judge at the same court level. This is, of course, the exact same principle of law that was ignored by Judge Klausner.

Geronimo's attorneys will soon be filing papers in the Court of Appeal asking that Judge Klausner be directed to rescind his illegal, blatantly biased, and unfair dismissal of the petition. Geronimo will also be asking the Court of Appeal to consider the inherent conflict of interest of Los Angeles Superior Court judges (because they are all colleagues of Judge Kalustian) and to return the case to the San Francisco Superior Court. Geronimo is simply seeking a fair hearing before a fair judge in a forum that is convenient to the parties and to the witnesses who would be testifying at an evidentiary hearing.

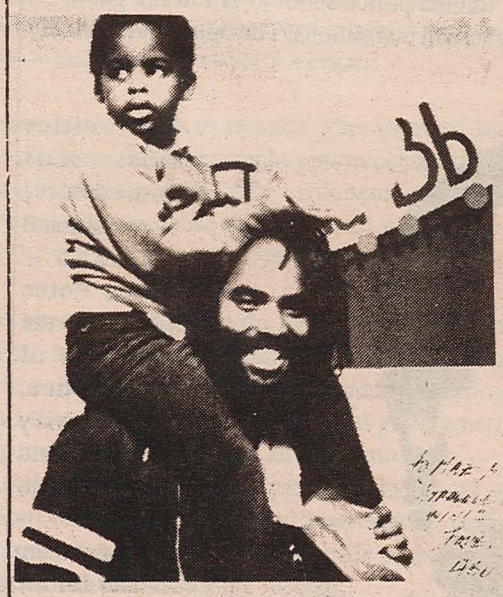
Attorney contacts:
Robert Bloom: 510-841-7777 Stuart Hanlon: 415-431-4500



Ten years ago, on December 9, 1981, journalist Mumia Abu-Jamal was thrown in jail, framed up on charges of killing a cop. Today, he sits on Huntingdon prison's death row, fighting for his life against the racist state authorities who are determined to send him to his grave... Jamal fights with the weapons he has — his voice and his pen. We must fight with ours. It will take the organized force of labor, minorities and death penalty abolitionists in social struggle and protest to stop the executioner. Our success rests on the determined support of all who believe Jamal must not die... For more information contact the PDC. Send your contributions for the campaign to the PDC at P. O. Box 99, Canal St. Station, New York, NY 10013

Two Blacks — Two Georgians

By Mumia Adu-Jamal



Oct. 1991 has featured two very different stories. The Senate and the Supreme Court hearings from two vastly different Black Georgians. One was Clarence Thomas, the conservative jurist who, in striving to attain his coveted seat on the Supreme Court, opined he had no philosophical differences with capital punishment; the other was Warren McCleskey, the well-known death row prisoner who boldly challenged the Georgia capital punishment scheme as inherently biased.

In Oct. 1991, one went to a position of judicial supreme power; the other went to an ignoble death in Georgia's electric chair; one ascended the Seat of Power; the other expired upon the Seat of Penalty.

Both made their own marks upon that mystery called history. Thomas — the second African-American nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court, on a platform that seemed inimical to Black social and economic interests, ascended the bench over an outcry of Black opinion, as inflamed as it was unprecedented.

McCleskey—whose challenges to Georgia's death penalty practices proved clearly biased infliction of death sentences based upon race of victim — lost his court fight and ultimately his life in one of the most controversial Supreme Court opinions in recent history.

Thomas's mark was subservience; McCleskey's mark was resistance. Thomas did the bidding of his powerful white, conservative benefactors and was rewarded with appointments of increasing prominence. McCleskey, against enormous odds, battled the historically biased practices of the government in Fulton County, Georgia all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. And his reward was a tortuous death by the state.

In his 1987 case, McCleskey presented a plethora of data which showed, among other things 1) defendants charged with killing white victims in Georgia are 4.3 times as likely to be sentenced to death as defendants charged with killing Blacks; 2) 6 of every 11 defendants convicted of killing a white person would not have received the death penalty if their victims had been Black; and 3) cases involving Black defendants and White victims are more likely to result in a death sentence than cases featuring any other racial combination of defendant and victim.
These facts, the result of the Baldus study, were rejected by the Court as a "difference" that wasn't "discriminatory."
Justice Brennan (Ret.) denounced the conservative Court's opinion as "a fear of too much justice."

continued on page 13

BLACK PANTHER ARCHIVES

A Citizen's Peace Force: A Proposal

By Dr. Huey P. Newton

(Reprinted from the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, Feb., 1980)

In a series of articles first published in THE BLACK PANTHER in early 1973, Dr. Newton proposed the creation of a Citizen's Peace Force as an alternative to the armed services and local police forces. The Peace Force would respond to the variety of emergencies that constitute every day life in the poverty community, instead as an armed occupying force, as in most U.S. poor communities today.

Part 1

When the sky rocketing demands for human rights and the technology of the super-industrial state (U.S.A.) clash head on, there is a bloody social pile-up. We then begin to hear politicians and Blue Ribbon commissions tell us that there is a "communications problem" between law enforcement and the oppressed community.

The flash-point has been reached. While American citizens fall under almost total electronic surveillance, panicky, poorly trained police shoot to kill in the ghetto as control slips visibly away from traditional urban institutions. The options are quickly narrowing.

The cities must start somewhere: A transitional Citizen's Peace Force featuring the concepts of conscription, community criteria and civilian control.

The working model for the new peace force resembles, in many ways, a citizen's militia.

Conscription would mean drafting people from council districts to serve two year terms in their own community. Young people from age 15 could serve part time, and no upward age or sex limit need be arbitrarily imposed. Basic training for draftees would reach out to ongoing schooling in various skills for those who were not returning to either jobs or school. Promotion and re-enlistment would both be possible, as well as a kind of G.I. Bill of Rights following service.

Besides skilled training, a heavy accent would be put on social, paralegal, para-medical, civic techniques for urban problem solving. The gargantuan hardware budget would be slashed, with resources in the areas of social and cultural study given priority.

The criteria for the new Peace Force would differ sharply from the traditional military index.

The "conscientious objector" personality profile, for instance, would rate a draftee as a potentially excellent candidate for service. Motivation in general would be screened with the emphasis on selecting service oriented rather than control oriented personality types. The testing would resemble, in some ways, the most meaningful aspects of the juror selection process in cases involving the Bill of Rights, race or so-called political issues.

Key requirements would be residence in, and working knowledge of a given community. In the poverty areas these attributes would count much more than formal education or skills. Social awareness, not physical prowess, would be selected for, and a wide age and sex ratio would create a peace structure that shared some of the most creative elements of the extended family.

Civilian Control is the predicate of the new Peace Plan. As the inner city or urban core falls by default to the American national minorities, so the city councils and city halls begin to represent poor and oppressed populations. In Oakland, California, for example, we find Black, Latino, Asian, poor White, as well as, of course, middle and upper class White enclaves. Each of these ethic and economic populations either has or soon will have political representation at the local level. This representation will be responsible for the local "draft boards" that will be needed.

Ordinary citizens from their home community will sit on boards to draft people from that same community who will — after screening and training — serve for two years in that same home community. This would apply in ghetto, barrio, hollow or suburb. Not "citizen review," but citizen control. Not occupying mercenary armies, b ut community Peace officers in a face to face relationship with their own.

A very different model of law enforcement is now leaving the drafting board. The "wired nation" or "electronic battle field" or "electronic battle field" is one cog in the wheel of the new National Police Force, and the thorough-going politicalization of the police working at the neighborhood level is the other.

Super-industrial technology — computers, communication, weapons — generates and escalates momentum toward standardization and nationalization. Within four years every American man, woman and child will have a secret dossier of their life locked in the new national data banks.

Since Watts, domestic counterinsurgency has become a "growth industry." Forty thousand fast-growing police agencies, with 400,000 plus men and women, are becoming the chief customers for many defense industry contractors who are feeling the pinch of the reduced Pentagon budgets of the losing wars in Asia.

More ghetto rebellions, or at least a rising fear of them, are necessary to keep the "crime protection industry" growing. Forces may now be in motion that will be difficult to reverse. At the beginning of the Cold War in the '40's the aerospace companies only produced airplanes, but by the '50's they had used their money and power to increase the anti-Russian hysteria and aggravate the tensions of the Cold War — thus expanding their markets. Observers worry that the fledgling crime protection industry may follow a similar line, with huge profits made in this industry supporting a new domestic lobby for more weaponized solutions to the anger of the ghetto, the barrio and the poor white hollow.

After the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, defense stocks soared. Giant conglomerates like the Bangor Punta consortium now compete with vigor, to say the least, for the ballooning domestic defense budget. The federal government alone is now spending more than one billion dollars a year through its Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE

AVOIDINGTHE LAW

continued from page 8

vices at 401 Broadway, and proceed to Board of Supervisors meeting at 1221 Oak Street.

Please have staff prepared to tell us where African American children are placed; with whom they are placed; why are they are not available to African American providers; and, finally, who gets the more than three hundred million dollars passed out each year in the name of our children by and to people who historically have gone to great lengths to destroy rather than help the Black community and its children.

AB 548 must be implemented in Alameda County now; Black providers must have access to our children now; and we must hire Black social workers in Alameda county in proportion to the seventy percent ratio that Black children comprise the system. Only then will the deceit, the conflict of interest, and other unprofessional behavior involved in control of the distribution of $300 million intended for our children but funnelled to the suburbs and other unfriendly places.

Alfred C. Simmons, Chair
Berkeley Black Council

BLACK PANTHER ARCHIVES

"You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill the revolution"— Fred Hamptom

Fallen Comrades

Fred Hampton

Dec. 4 — Illinois State BPP leaders Fred Hamptom and Mark Clark murdered in Chicago by police raiders from State's Attorney's Office. Hampton, 21, drugged beforehand by an agent provocateur who infiltrated BPP, was shot and killed as he slept. Clark, 22, from Pretoria, was killed as he answered a knock on the apartment door. Seven BPP members, several of whom were wounded, survived — The BPP Intercommunal News Service — Oct. 16, 1976.

The following is an excerpt from SEARCH AND DESTROY: A report by the Commission of Inquiry into the Black Panthers and the Police, by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and NAACP leader Roy Wilkins in 1965.

"The early dawn stillness had been broken at about 4:45 a.m. by heavy gunfire, eighty rounds or more, which lasted over a period of ten minutes. When it stopped, two young men, Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, were dead..."

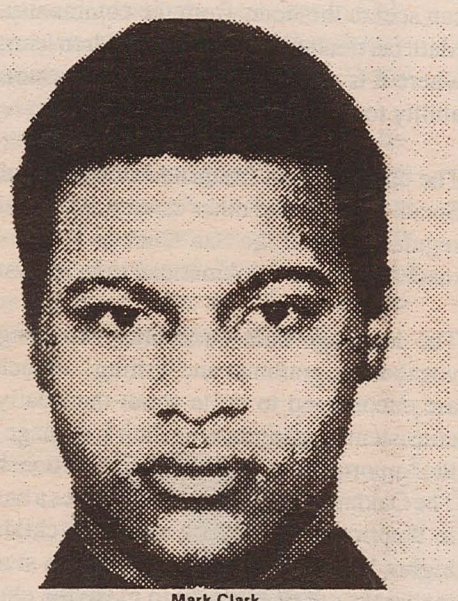
"Some conclusions about the episode are reasonably clear, however.

1. Whatever their purpose, those officials responsible for planning the police action and some who directly participated acted with wanton disregard of human life and the legal rights of American citizens.

2. The search warrant for the premises, assuming it was legally supportable, could have been executed in a lawful manner with no significant risk to life.

3. The hour of the raid, the failure to give reasonable warning to the occupants, the overarming of the police, the wildly excessive use of gunfire, all were more suited to a wartime military commando raid than the service of a search warrant.

4. There can be no possible legal or factual justification for this police use of firearms. There was no "shoot-out." The police did virtually all, if not all, of the shooting and most of it blindly. If the one shot that can be attributed to a Panther was fired, and was fired first, it could not justify the more than eighty shots that were fired by the police.



Mark Clark

MUMIA wonders if Thomas, and unabashedly unorthodox born-again conservative, would've seen the facts arising like the red dust of his native Georgia, and condemned the process as de facto unconstitutionally discriminatory, or a mere "difference" unworthy of correction or condemnation?

continued from page 11

It would be "cute," perhaps, to add that old standby of indecision —"time will tell," but for Warren McCleskey, time tells nothing, for time ran out. There are battles ahead over the most fundamental issues, i.e., life and death simmering and percolating at the "Court of Last Resort" this term.

HUEY'S PEACE FORCE More ghetto rebellions, or at least a rising fear of them, are necessary to keep the "crime protection industry" growing. Forces may now be in motion that will be difficult to reverse. At the beginning of the Cold War in the '40's the aerospace companies only produced airplanes, but by the '50's they had used their money and power to increase the anti-Russian hysteria and aggravate the tensions of the Cold War — thus expanding their markets. Observers worry that the fledgling crime protection industry may follow a similar line, with huge profits made in this industry supporting a new domestic lobby for more weaponized solutions to the anger of the ghetto, the barrio and the poor white hollow.

continued from page 12

After the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, defense stocks soared. Giant conglomerates like the Bangor Punta consortium now compete with vigor, to say the least, for the ballooning domestic defense budget. The federal government alone is now spending more than one billion dollars a year through its Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program.

The Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968 set up as its operative agency the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). LEAA gives grants in aid to the various states for experimental projects. LEAA was the liberal establishment's attempt to modernize police techniques as a substitute for "shoot to kill" repression. Under the looming shadow of Watts, a group of White, wealthy men sat down to play domestic counter-insurgency. This was 1965. LEAA was begun by liberals.

The budget then was merely $63 million; now it has multiplied 25 times to $1.5 billion and it is going up. The police get some 85 per cent of the budget, the jails get 8 per cent, the courts 6 per cent. The budget increases are cheered by liberal as well as conservative congressmen. Representative James Scheuer (D.-N.Y.) is an example:

"As a result of spin-offs from medical, military, aerospace and industrial research, we are now in the process of developing devices and products capable of controlling violent individuals and entire mobs without injury. We can tranquilize, impede, immobilize, harass, shock, upset, stupefy, nauseate, chill, temporarily blind, deafen, or just plain scare the wits out of anyone the police have proper need to control or restrain."

It is crucial to this argument to realize that the "crime" that liberals and conservatives alike are zeroing in on is petty, social, impulsive. Large, organized syndicated crime is nowhere mentioned. Syndicated crime reaches into the City Hall, the State House, the Pentagon and White House! It does not exist, says the F.B.I., but from Texas to New York the power flows.

The rhetoric, both liberal and academic, is reminiscent of that surrounding the new military-industrial complex in the 1950's and its brave, new "think-tanks."

Oakland Community School: Education Put Into Action

The Oakland Community School — East Oakland, California's model elementary level school — distinguished itself as a source of "hope" for education. As explained by School Director Ericka Huggins, "People look to our school for correct methods in elementary level education. They feel that this is what an alternative school should be." Following is a description of the school's curriculum, reprinted from The BLACK PANTHER.

Children growing up in a highly technological society like that of the U.S. need an education that will give them the basic skills to survive in that society. East Oakland's model elementary level school, the Oakland Community School — now in its fifth year — continues to distinguish itself by providing its students with a quality educational curriculum that they can apply to real life situations.

The Oakland Community School (formerly the Intercommunal Youth Institute) is [was] located in the predominantly Black and Chicano community of East Oakland, and the curriculum is [was] therefore designed to meet the particular social and cultural needs of these children.

The tuition-free School's 120 students — ages two and one-half to 11 — daily put what they learn into action, a characteristic that is greatly lacking in this country's public schools. The Social Science curriculum provides numerous examples of how the children use what they learn as this academic area involves the examination of relationships and problems among people. Among the areas of study in Social Science are American history, current events, Black history, world studies and geography.

continued on page 14

BLACK PANTHER ARCHIVES

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions that exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE. We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES. We believe that the racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency that will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS. We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY. We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE. We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities that will not only treat our illness, most of which have come about because of our oppression, but will also develop preventive medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES. We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color, and poor people inside the United States. We believe it's our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION. We believe that the various conflicts that exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U. S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U. S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U. S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY, AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY. We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U. S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U. S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions that are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY. When, during human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands that have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism. It is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

MODEL SCHOOL

continued from page 13

Two student activities of the Oakland Community School are [were] directly related to the Social Science curriculum, the Youth Committee and the Youth Store. The Youth Committee, composed of three representatives from Groups 2 through 8, has direct input into decisions concerning the academics and activities of the School as well as provides the students with a forum in which they can air their grievances and discuss any problems they may have. The Youth Committee sets policies on how the students should treat each other, thus concretely dealing with human relationships.

The children's discussion of current events helps them to produce a bi-monthly newsletter with news about events at the School as well as some of the children's own original art and poetry.

The Youth Store was instituted by the children as a means of raising money to take care of their needs. The items sold at the store are donated by the community,. and in order for the store to function, the children must organize methods whereby they can secure the items from the community. In addition, the Youth Store utilizes the Math curriculum because the children learn how to use and count money. In a society where it is commonplace to go into a store and be cheated out of one's money, the ability to count is a vital necessity.

The children gain firsthand knowledge of the problems and issues they discuss in Social Science and other classes through the field trips they take. For example, they regularly attend the San Quentin 6 trial which gives them direct exposure to the inadequacies of the American judicial system for Black and other minority people.

The language Arts curriculum — designed to develop such skills as reading, vocabulary, grammar and writing — touches all subjects at the School. The children are encouraged to write about their daily experiences in all of their classes, thus consistently strengthening their Language Arts skills and helping them to understand the importance of these skills in relationship to their ability to function in life.
The Oakland Community School uses a basic reading system that provides guidelines in determine the reading skills the children should develop before moving on to higher levels. However, the School's students and staff have developed their own textbooks out of the need to make the children's reading materials relevant to their backgrounds and interest. The children help to write these textbooks and naturally write about the real life experiences they have.

Composing and writing original songs is part of the |Music curriculum. Recently, the children studied the blues and were assigned to write a blues song. One of the compositions written was entitled "I Got the Homework Blues," a real, everyday problem for children.

Science in public schools tends to be abstract. However, the Oakland Community School's Science curriculum is personalized and made real for the children. In their nutrition classes they are not simply told that spinach is good for them. They learn the components of spinach and gain an understanding of why it is *continued on page 16*

Oct., 1971, the late, Dr. Huey P. Newton, meets with the late revolutionary leader, who later became President of Mozambique, Samora M. Machel in Beijing, People Republic of China

The following document gives an idea of the extent that our government went in destroying the unity for liberation of Black Africa and the Black Movement within the U.S. as recent as 14 years ago under the Carter administration.

SECRET

Presidential Review Memorandum/NSC-46March 17, 1978

SUBJECT: Black Africa and the U.S. Black Movement

The President has directed that a comprehensive review be made of current developments in black Africa from the point of view of their possible impact on the black movement in the United States.

The review should consider:

1. Long-term tendencies of social and political development, and the degree to which they are consistent with or contradict the U.S. interest.
2. Prospects for durable contacts between radical African leaders and leftist leaders of the U.S. black community.
3. Appropriate steps to be taken inside and outside the country in order to inhibit any pressure by radical African leaders and organizations on the U.S,. black community for the latter to exert influence on the policy of the Administration toward Africa.

The President has directed that the NSC Interdepartmental Group for Africa perform this review.

The review should be forwarded to the NSC Political Analysis Committee by April 20th.

Zbigniew Brzezinski

cc: The Secretaryt of the Treasury
The Secretary of Commerce
The Attorney "General
The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

SECRET

(d) to work out and realize preventive operations in order to impede durable ties between U.S. black organizations and radical groups in African states;

(e) to support actions designed to sharpen social stratification in the black community, which would lead to the widening and perpetuation of the gap between the successful educated blacks and the poor, giving rise to growing antgagonism between different black groups and weakening of the movement as a whole;

(f) to facilitate the greatest possible expansion of black business by granting government contracts and loans on favorable terms to black businessmen;

(g) to take every possible measure through the AFL-CIO leaders to counteract the increasing influence of black labor organizations which function in all major unions, in particular the national Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and its leadership, including the creation of real preconditions for adverse and hostile reaction among white trade unionists to demands for improvement of social and economic welfare of the blacks;

(h) to support the nomination at federal and local levels of loyal black public figures to elective offices, to government agencies and the courts. This would promote the achievement of a twofold purpose: first, it would be easier to control the activity of loyal black representatives within existing institutions; second, the idea of an independent black political party now under discussion within black leadership circles would soon lose all support.

Objectives of our policy toward black Africa is to prevent social upheavals which could radically change the political situation throughout the area. On the success or failure of our policy in the region depends the solution of international and internal issues whose importance for the United States is on the increase.

A. U.S. INTERESTS IN BLACK AFRICA

A multiplicity of interests influences the U.S. attitude toward black Africa. The most important of these interests can be summarized as follows:

1. Political

If black African states assume attitudes hostile to the U.S. national interest, our policy toward the white regimes, which is a key element in our relations with the black states, may be subjected by the latter to great pressure for fundamental change. Thus the West may face a real danger of being deprived of access to the enormous raw material resources of Southern Africa which are vital for our defense needs as well as of losing control over the Cape sea routes by which approximately 65% of Middle Eastern oil is supplied to Western Europe.

Moreover, such a development may bring ab out internal political difficulties by intensifying the activity of the black movement in the United States itself.

It should also be borne in mind that black Africa is an integral part of a continent where tribal and regional discord, economic backwardness, inadequate infrastructures, drought and famine are constant features of the scene. In conjunction with the artificial borders imposed by the former colonial powers, guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia and widespread indignation against apartheid in South Africa, the above factors provide the communist stastes with ample opportunities for furthering their aims. This must necessarily rebounce to the detriment of U.S. political interests.

2. ECONOMIC

Black Africa is increasingly becoming an outlet for U.S. exports and investment. The mineral resources of the area continue to be of great value for the normal functioning of industry in the United States and allied countries. In 1977, U.S. direct investment in black Africa totaled about $1.8 billion and $2.2 billion...

BLACK AFRICA AND THE U.S. BLACK MOVEMENT

Apart from the above-mentioned factors adverse to U.S. strategic interests, the nationalist liberation movement in black Africa can act as a catalyst with far-reaching effects on the American black community by stimulating its organizational consolidation and by inducing radical actions. Such a result would be likely if Zaire went the way of Angola and Mozambique.

A recurrence of the events of 1967-68 [successful anti-colonial liberation movements on the Africa continent, such as in Guinnea Bissau in the western region of the continent] would do grievous harm to U.S. prestige, especially in view of the concern of the present Administration with human rights issues. Moreover, the Adminstration would have to take specific steps to stabilize the situation. Such steps might be misunderstood both inside and outside the United States.

In order to prevent such a trend and protect U.S. national security interests, it would appear essential to elaborate and carry out effective countermeasures.

1. Possibility of Joint Action by U.S. Blacks and African Nationalist Movemnt

In elaborating U.S. policy toward black Africa, due weight must be given to the fact that there are 25 million American Blacks whose roots are African and who consciously or subconsciously sympathize with African nationalism.

The living conditions of the black population should also be taken into account. Immense advances in the social field are accompanied by a long-lasting high rate of unemployment, especially among the youth, and by poverty and traditional dissatisfaction with governmental social welfare standards.

These factors taken together may provide a basis for joint actions of a concrete nature by the African nationalist movement and the U.S. black community. Basically, such actions would take the form of demonstrations and public protests, but the likelihood of violence cannot be excluded. There would also be attempts to coordinate their political activity both locally and in international organization...

To be continued

COMMEMORATOR

Shop At These Local Businesses
Where You Can Pick-Up Your Free-Of-Charge *COMMEMORATOR* Newspaper, Where You Can Make a Difference byYour *$$ Donation $$*

Oakland:

Sana Market 3710 Teleg. Ave.
Bay Area Liq./Deli 3214 San Pablo
K&B Market 7701 Bancroft Ave.
J.&M. Market 2151 Seminary Ave.
V&P Market 2314 San Pablo
N&A Market 3147 Adeline
L.T. Liquors. 7717 Bancroft Ave.
Lee Market/Liq. 96th/MacArt. Blvd.
Arnold's Liq. 34th/Telegraph Ave.
King's Market 5442 M.L.K. Blvd.
Popular Market 1088 98thAve.
Ene's Market 7981 MacArt. Blvd.
East Bay Market 5350 M.L.K. Blvd.
Saeed's & Abdul Liq. 57th& Adeline
Brookfield Groc. 9786 Edes Ave.
Tony Liq./Groc. 2003 23nd Ave.
Jug's Liq. 3645 San Pablo Ave.
New York Market 3446 Market St.
USA Corner Market 105th/Edes
Joes Liq./Groc. 8138 MacArt. Blvd.
Merrakesh II Deli 5751 Market St.
General Liq./Groc. 4301 Market St.
Greer's Liq & Groc. 619 98th Ave.
Big M Groc./Deli 822 MacArt. Blvd.
Walton's Groceries 6604 San Pablo
Uptown Market 5635 Shattuck
Oakland Food Center 9422 Edes Ave.
Keeton Univ./Liq. 8737 MacArt. Blvd.
Nasan Groc. 3401 Adeline St.
P. M. Deli/Liq. 1405 34th St.
A-1 Super Mkt. 9509 E. 14the St.
MacArthur Mini Mart 8888 MacArt. Blvd.
Dave's 2484 Park Ave.
Market & Liq. 1849 19th Ave.
Mark Market 84 33 E. 14th St.
Family Market 2697 Hillside
Two Star Liq. 2020 MacArt. Blvd.
Gallagher Drive-in MLK Blvd.
Hub's Liq. Store 9414 E. 14th St.
M&J Grocery 7301 MacArt. Blvd.
Security Groc. & Liq. 201 E. 14th St.
Liq./Market 1335 E. 17th St
Food King's Super Mkt. 8824 E. 14th
Berkeley:
Sybil's Liq./Market 501 E. 18th St.
A&M Market 1880 E. 22nd Ave.
N&M Market 2731 13th Ave.
Brothers Liq. 3039 Shattuck Ave
Niles Supper Market 1536 23rd Ave.
Meat Market 8th Ave. E. 22nd St.
G.&M. Liquors 8301 E. 14th St.
Red Apple Mkt. 2967 Sacra. Ave
K&S Groc. 2286 E. 14th 23rd Ave .
Paramount Liq. 2045 Foothill Blvd.
One Stop Liq. 8400 E. 14th St.
Food Town Mkt.3049 Sacra. Ave.
Century Petroleum 403 E. 12th St.
Carriage Trade 350 E. 18th/Park.
Stan Liq./Deli 7940 E. 14th St.
Sacramento Mkt. 2973 Sacra. Ave.
E&R Liquors 2101 8th Ave.
Lucky Spot Liq. 700 Foothill Blvd.
Better Trade Market 78 38 E. 14th St.
U.S. Liquors 2842 Sacra. Ave.
J&LJ Market 2201 14th Ave.
Seminary Market 2611 Seminary Ave.
Food Town Croc. 6423 E. 14th St.
Dwight Liquors 2440 Sacra. Ave.
Plucky's Liq. Store 6415 E. 14th St.
A&B Mni-Mart 59 13 E. 14th St.
Shop-rite Market 5916 Bancroft Ave.,. :
Bob's Liquor 2842 Sacra. Ave.
Food Mart 6600 Foothill Blvd.
FairFax Liq. 5403 Foothill Blvd.
Islers Liquors 5285 Foothill Blvd.
Penny Saver Mkt. 4800 Foothill Blvd
Lions Liq./Mkt. 4100 Foothill Blvd.
Mean Chey Mkt. 4095 Foothill Blvd.
Red Sea Market 3800 Foothill Blvd.
A&P Mkt./Liq. 3615 Foothill Blvd.
Discount Foods 1920 35th Ave.
Willie Brown's 1933 Fruitvale Ave.
Oak Tree Groc./Deli 1601 28th Ave.
Goins Corner 2520 Foothill Blvd.
Brand New Mkt. 7923 MacArthur Blvd.
Harolds Mkt. 7615 MacArthur Blvd.
Giants Liq. 7629 MacArthur Blvd.
Home Boy/Home Girls 7407 MacArt.

MODEL SCHOOL

continued from page 14

healthy food for them to eat. They learn about cell reproduction and division and therefore know what happens in their bodies, for example, when they fall down and skin their knee.

The curriculum of the Oakland community School has achieved such great success because of the efforts of the staff to make it consistent. The development of the curriculum overview has helped to unify the instructors in the teaching methods they use. The result has been a clear, concise academic program that is providing students at the Oakland Community School with an education unique in America.

The COMMEMORATOR
4432 TELEGRAPH AVE. P.O. BOX 62
OAKLAND, CA 94609
P.H. (510) 841-9163
FAX (510) 652-1834
CIRCULATION: 10,000 Copies

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

1-MONTH RATES

FULL PAGE ($450)
HALF PAGE ($250)
QUARTER ($150)
EIGHTH ($80)
SIXTEENTH ($40)
ONE-THIRTYSECOND($20)

3-MONTH RATE

FULL PAGE ($1200)
HALF PAGE ($700
ONE-FOURTH ($400)
ONE-EIGHTH ($200)
ONE-SIXTEENTH ($100)
ONE-THIRTY-SECOND ($50))